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Duties Not To Be Passed On To The Forces

The "Telegraph" understands that when Hongkong excise duties on NAAFI supplies become effective to-morrow, the extra charges will not be passed on to servicemen.

It is learnt that the War Office has given temporary approval for the duty charges to be met out of special Services funds.

The matter will come up for further consideration later. Meanwhile, NAAFI will be debited with duties and will be reimbursed.

But the servicemen (army, navy and air force), including rankers, NCOs and commissioned officers, will continue to get their liquor and cigarettes at duty-free retail prices.

First announcement of the imposition of Hongkong excise duties on NAAFI supplies caused consternation among servicemen, many of whom wrote in bitter terms to the press protesting against increases in the retail prices of liquor and tobacco which they expected they would have to meet.

For the Government it was pointed out that these duties were always imposed before the war; that the duty-free concession was a wartime measure, and that the concession had already been extended for 15 months, despite the fact that civil government has been in operation for nearly a year.

POPULATION ON INCREASE

London, Mar. 30.
The population of England and Wales has ceased to dwindle. For the first time in 24 years, the number of babies born exceeds the "replacement level."

Figures are given in the return of the Registrar-General for the final quarter of last year to be published to-morrow. In that quarter 221,891 babies were born, representing a birth rate of 20.5 per thousand of the total population.

This is the highest rate recorded for any December quarter since 1921. For the same quarter of 1945, the rate was 18.5. In the 1940 it was 13.0. The birth rate for the whole of 1946 was 19.1 per thousand, the highest since 1923 and 4.4 per thousand higher than in 1938.

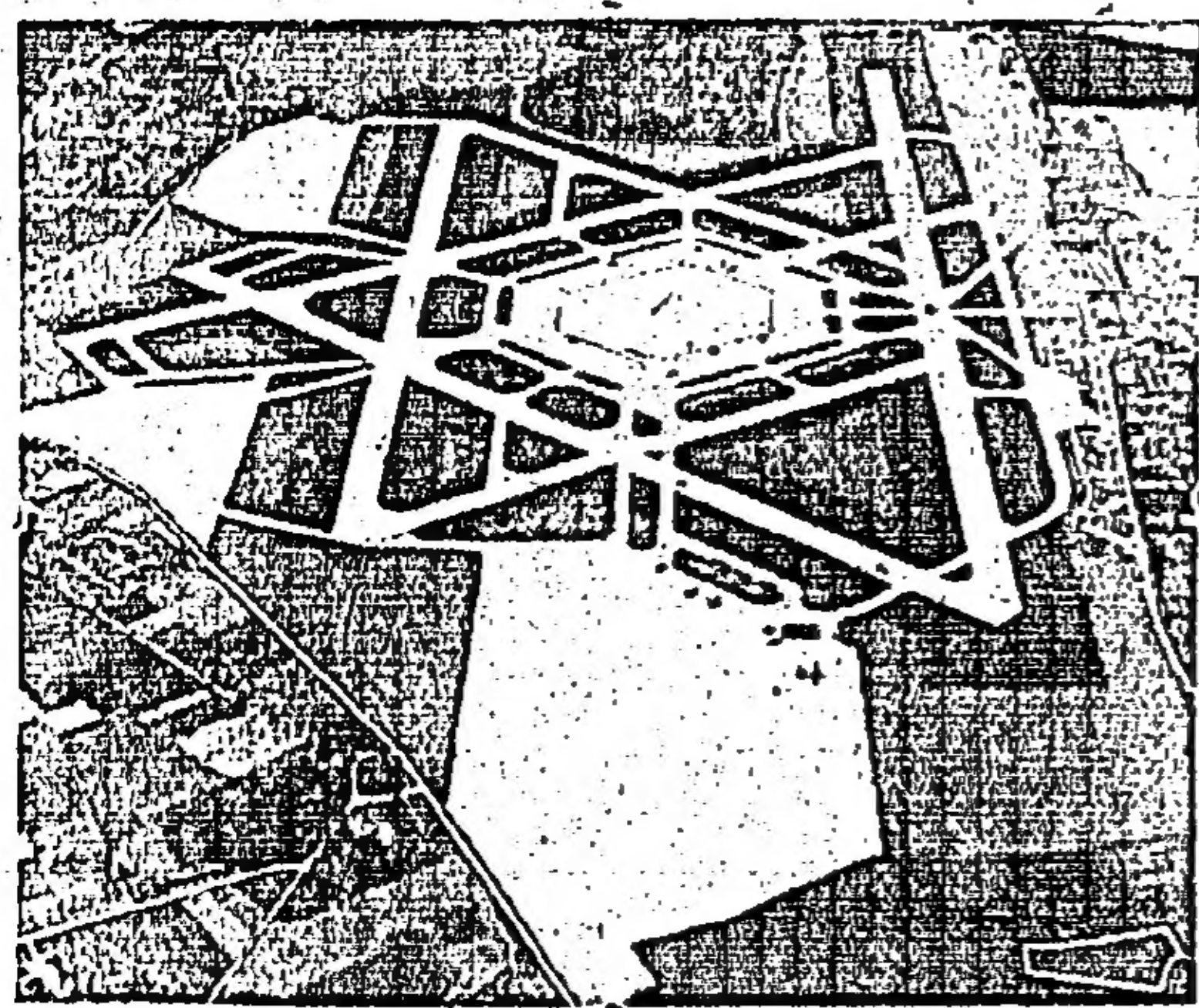
From 1938, the birth rate fell steadily to 14.1 in 1941. There was then an upward curve to about three, a drop of 1.4 in 1945 and then a jump of 3.0 per thousand in the population last year.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Mr. Morse & Taxation

BOTH as a review of past achievements and as a financial, economic and commercial barometer of the future, the annual speech of the chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is always an event of major importance for the Far East. To millions, his theme can either deflect or stimulate and its effect on business is immediate. Charged with the task of reporting on the first full year of trading since the war, and with enunciating views on a variety of subjects, the Hon. Mr. A. Morse last week maintained the high dignity and authority which all speeches of Hongkong Bank spokesmen. As welcome to depositors, as to shareholders, was the information that the Bank continues to enjoy successful trading; that, taking into account post-war problems, this institution is still expanding its activities, and that it has good cause for future optimism. In discussing matters of moment which either have had, or will have, their effect on the Corporation, the Chairman referred to the "policy" which has prevented British business houses from resuming in Japan; to Hongkong's financial position; the limited legislation on the Moratorium, which he criticised in unambiguous terms; China's continuing monetary problem; and her indebtedness to foreign bondholders. Mr. Morse, in fact, covered so much ground that it

Airport In Making



The plans for the development of London's new airport at Heathrow have been published. The first stage in the development is complete, the second is in progress and the third will be begun in 1950. The first stage allows for the movement of aircraft at the rate of 40 to 50 an hour. The second stage allows for 90 to 100 per hour. The third for 160 or more. Runway lengths proposed vary from 11,570 feet to 5,300 feet. This picture shows a model of stage 2 of the new layout of the London airport.

MURDEROUS BATTLE

"Military sources reported that the 'most murderous' battle between Government troops and guerrillas was entering its fifth day in the mountain region around Vardoulia. These sources said the Government forces had already counted 120 dead guerrillas, including several chiefs. They said 1,500 guerrillas were reported to be surrounded in the area and were being continually hammered by Greek air force planes. Earlier to-day it was officially announced that the bodies of seven persons kidnapped from the village of Sena were found dumped into the Europa river. It was believed the victims were Leftist supporters.—United Press.

GIBRALTAR HAS SAME IDEA

Gibraltar, Mar. 30.
Gibraltar, British Crown Colony with a population of 20,000, may soon have a State lottery. It was learned from a reliable source here to-day.—Reuter.

HAIFA SHAKEN BY EXPLOSIONS

Port Area Ablaze Near Oil Installations

Haifa, Mar. 31.

Explosions rocked Haifa's port area while British troops were transferring illegal Jewish immigrants from a floundering British transport bound for Cyprus.

The entire city was lighted by the glow of fires that followed the explosions. The flames raged along a quarter mile of waterfront area in the neighbourhood of installations of the Consolidated refineries and the Shell Oil Company.—Associated Press.

Rainstorm Deluges Southern England

London, Mar. 30.

The 12-hour rain-storm which swept southern England yesterday and to-day has ended the steady recession in flood-waters in many counties and has caused a sharp rise in river levels.

In Yorkshire, however, the River Ouse, which burst its banks in three places near Selby, went down three inches during the night and is still falling.

In Selby itself, waters which drove 500 of the towns 15,000 people out of their homes, are receding considerably. Soldiers and sailors are working to-day to seal the 130-foot gap in the River Trent at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, which flooded the town and surrounding area to a depth of nearly three feet.

FENLAND LOSSES

The situation in Fenland, where thousands of acres of some of England's richest farmlands are under water, is unchanged. For farmers, it was one of the gloomiest spring weekends for years. Unable to get on with their spring sowing, they were forced to stay indoors to watch rain beat down on their sodden or flooded fields and to read in Sunday newspapers of the sombre report of the National Farmers' Union, which described the winter's blizzards and floods as "the greatest food production tragedy this country has ever known," and which report the loss of over 100,000 acres of winter wheat, 30,000 head of cattle and 1,370,000 sheep and lambs.

The winter had cost the farmers at least £20,000,000, the report said.

DUKE'S TOUR

The Duke of Gloucester, Counsellor of State during the absence of the King, to-day visited the flooded Fenland in the Ely area with the Duchess of Gloucester.

In a bitter wind, he inspected the earth gap in the River Ouse and clambered over Neptune tanks, which now fill the breach there, he looked out over thousands of flooded acres of farmland.

The Duke was told that the full extent of the floods and damage to land caused had not yet been estimated but he was reassured that no lives had been lost and that the Army's rescue operations had saved practically all livestock and an immense amount of household furniture.—Reuter.

Fight To Save Harvest

Paris, Mar. 30.
France has launched a large-scale "operation plough" to save this year's wheat harvest threatened by complete failure because of the hard frosts destroying the autumn sowings.

The fate of the coming harvest, the country's food supply and indirectly, France's entire economy, rests upon the work of the farmers—and the weather—during the next few weeks.

The destroyed autumn crops are being ploughed up and replaced by the Spring sowings of American and Canadian seed bought by the Government.

In the Cote d'Or region farmers are ploughing day and night. To encourage night ploughing the Government has granted a subsidy of 2,500 francs for every hectare re-ploughed.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

Ranchi And Bombay Violence

Bombay, Mar. 30.
Communal riots broke out in three areas of central Bombay to-night. Five persons were killed and ten injured in a communal flareup at Ranchi, summer resort of the Bihar Government, according to reports reaching here.

About 80 persons were injured to-day in Howrah—on the right bank of the Hooghly river opposite Calcutta—and were treated in hospitals, according to unofficial reports to-night.

The annual convocation of the Calcutta University scheduled for April 12 has been postponed "owing to disturbed conditions in Calcutta and Greater Calcutta." Certain been postponed and colleges and schools in the disturbed areas of the city have been advised to remain closed at the discretion of their governing bodies.

There is no indication, so far, of the number of casualties in Bombay, but bodies are reported to be lying in streets.

An official announcement to-night says that four persons were killed and 62 injured in Howrah, as the result of firing and rioting. Five persons died and 42 were injured in communal riots in Calcutta to-day, it was officially announced.

HOMEMADE BOMBS

In Bombay several bombs—believed to have been homemade—were thrown at an unspecified place of worship, it was reported, and other places of worship were set on fire.

A 12-hour curfew was imposed on the riot affected areas of Bombay to-night, it was officially announced. A curfew from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. was imposed for one week.

The rioting at Ranchi broke out after the clash between Hindus and Moslems when a Hindu religious procession was being taken out. Eight cases of arson and cases of looting are reported. The military, who were called out last week during the police strike, are being asked to restore order, reports add.

Troops have been called out at Howrah to quell communal disturbances in which 14 rounds were fired by the police to-day.

HINDU SEVERALS

Outbursts of several rioting in Bombay between Hindus and Moslems flared up after a day of Hindu celebrations with processions, music and dancing on the anniversary of the birth of the Hindu god Rama. Armed police were drafted swiftly to the area.

The riots which broke out almost simultaneously in the areas known as Golpitha, Null Bazaar and Pydhonie were said to be due to rumours of communal attacks elsewhere. There is no confirmation of these rumours.

The casualties so far are unofficially estimated to be more than 20 dead and over 100 injured.—Reuter.

REFUGEES IN DANGER

Jerusalem, Mar. 31.
The "Molech" and "Homeland" carrying 1,600 uncertified refugees, were expected to reach Haifa harbour to-night, but further deterioration of seaworthiness. The Palestine Government wireless stations picked up distress signals from the illegal immigrant ship which reported it was experiencing "sinking conditions."

The Royal Navy was reported sending additional relief parties to the Molech's assistance. Thus far, the Navy has denied boarding the vessel, but a British army announcement said naval forces reached the ship. This was confirmed by usually reliable Jewish sources in Tel-Aviv.

Shortly after noon, Palestine time, the Molech's position was established as off the coast of Nahariya, half way between Haifa and the Palestine-Lebanon border.

PORT AREA CLOSED

An official communique said that the vessel was first sighted about 50 miles from the coast and at last midnight was still outside territorial waters.

Two deportation ships reached Haifa and the port area was declared closed—the usual practice when an immigrant vessel was expected. Strong army detachments took up positions around the docks and wharves.

Transfer of refugees to the deportation ships will not be undertaken until the Marine Corps departs from its Haifa dock for the United States within the next 12 hours.

DIVERSIONARY CAMPAIGN

The underground conducted what was evolved as an abortive diversionary campaign from midnight until noon to-day in an effort to increase the number of the refugees making shore successfully.

Incidents included discovery of 50 land mines concealed in an Arab truck—believed to have been placed there by Jews—on the Jaffa-Jerusalem road. The driver and two other Arabs were arrested.

Three Jews who attempted to break through the fence to sabotage a water pumping station west of Jerusalem half way to Tel-Aviv, were seized before they could carry out the attack.

The police officer who was seriously wounded from an ambush while riding with an army officer on a horseback yesterday near Ramleh, south of Tel-Aviv, died to-day.

Some 500 Jews were screened at Tiberias, and three of them were arrested.—United Press.

Bevin Entertained

Moscow, Mar. 30.
The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was dining to-night at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow as guest of ambassador, Mr. Loomyn Dana Wilgress and Mrs. Wilgress. Among those present were Gunnar Haglof, the Swedish Minister and Madame Haglof.—Reuter.

Swami Alive After Being Interred 24 Hours

BY JOHN HLAVACEK

Bombay, Mar. 30.
Yogi Ramanand Swami was disinterred alive at 6 p.m., to-day after 24 hours in a cement crypt.

The Swami's disciples let the first air into the crypt since 8 p.m. on Saturday by loosening the cement and only one of the supporting wooden boards. They explained that this was to allow respiration to begin again as the swami had not breathed during his interment.

As the other boards were removed, I looked into the pit and saw the swami sitting motionless. In the same position he took yesterday before he was sealed in. His legs were folded, his arms resting on his knees and his eyes closed.

Crew Strikes On H.K. Ship

Liverpool, Mar. 30.

When the liner Sarpedon arrived here to-day from the Far East, it was learnt that European volunteers stoked the boilers for 21 days after a strike among 50 Chinese members of the crew.

The volunteers, mainly drawn from the catering staff, worked in the engine room from Sydney, Australia, to Singapore, a voyage that took 21 days instead of the normal 14.

The Chinese, who struck work at Sydney, were gaoled for desertion. Other seamen and firemen were signed on at Singapore to complete the trip to England.—Reuter.

British Industries Fed. Attacks Govt. Policy

London, Mar. 30.

An attack on the British Government's economic survey for 1947 and a demand that the British coal target for the current coal year should be increased to 220,000,000 tons are contained in a statement issued here by the Federation of British Industries.

The statement which is called an interim one says that the proposals in the Government's economic survey for this year do not go far enough and that "no opportunity should be lost of getting rid of any one of the controls."

Dealing with the coal problem, the Federation says that the target of 200,000,000 tons, as suggested by Government, is insufficient to support high industrial activity, essential for export and other needs.

The statement also calls for a reduction in direct taxation. Importation of 10,000,000 tons of coal and the mobilisation of resources for building power stations and suggests that priority be given to steel for exports and capital equipment.

SALIENT POINTS

Some of the salient points in the statement are: 1. Question of importation of power station equipment from Germany should be examined and if necessary German specialist labour brought to Britain to erect the plant.

2. Balance must be reached between supply and demand for steel. After increasing supply to the maximum, the method of securing the balance should be by reducing amounts allocated to less essential needs.

3. Building and repair of locomotives and wagons and renovation of permanent way should be maintained at maximum activity.

4. Incentive should be increased to all grades by reduction in direct taxation. Discriminating use should be made of indirect taxation, however, to counter-balance the inflationary effects of the reduction of direct taxation.

5. The present policy of progressively reducing the rate of interest paid by Government on savings should be ended.

In its general comments, the Federation states: "The question is continually being asked, 'will the fuel crisis be followed by a transport crisis and the transport crisis by a breakdown somewhere else?' It is necessary that the Government, with whom the responsibility rests, should tell the nation far more definitely where we now stand and the unpalatable measures that are needed to secure our future."—Reuter.

SCOLDING AHEAD FOR REBEL MPs

London, Mar. 30.

Some 75 Labour Members of Parliament will be scolded at a special and strictly private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-morrow morning because they had signed the amendment asking Parliament to reject the bill to impose peacetime conscription.

It will be pointed out to them that the international situation generally, Britain's many commitments abroad and the desirability of spreading the burden fairly over all sections of the community make compulsory service for all young men—except miners—the only solution.

"The rebels" will reply that men are needed more urgently in industry than in the forces, that the cost of the services is far too high, that it has always been the Labour Party policy to oppose peacetime conscription, that in any case it should not be adopted until the forces have been made more democratic and that some Labour members are emphatically against it on religious and conscientious grounds.

WON'T HAVE TO VOTE

At the end of the private meeting, the "rebels" will be asked to respect the Government decision and not to vote against the conscription bill. They will be at liberty to abstain from voting and it is probable that a good many will do so and only a minority, who feel particularly strongly about the matter, will go into the Lobby against the Government.

A two-day debate on the bill will begin to-morrow and end on Tuesday night. When the vote is taken, the Conservatives will join the Government in support of the bill, because they feel that Britain's obligations make it imperative.

Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence, will speak for the Government and Mr. Clement Davies for the Liberals.—Reuter.

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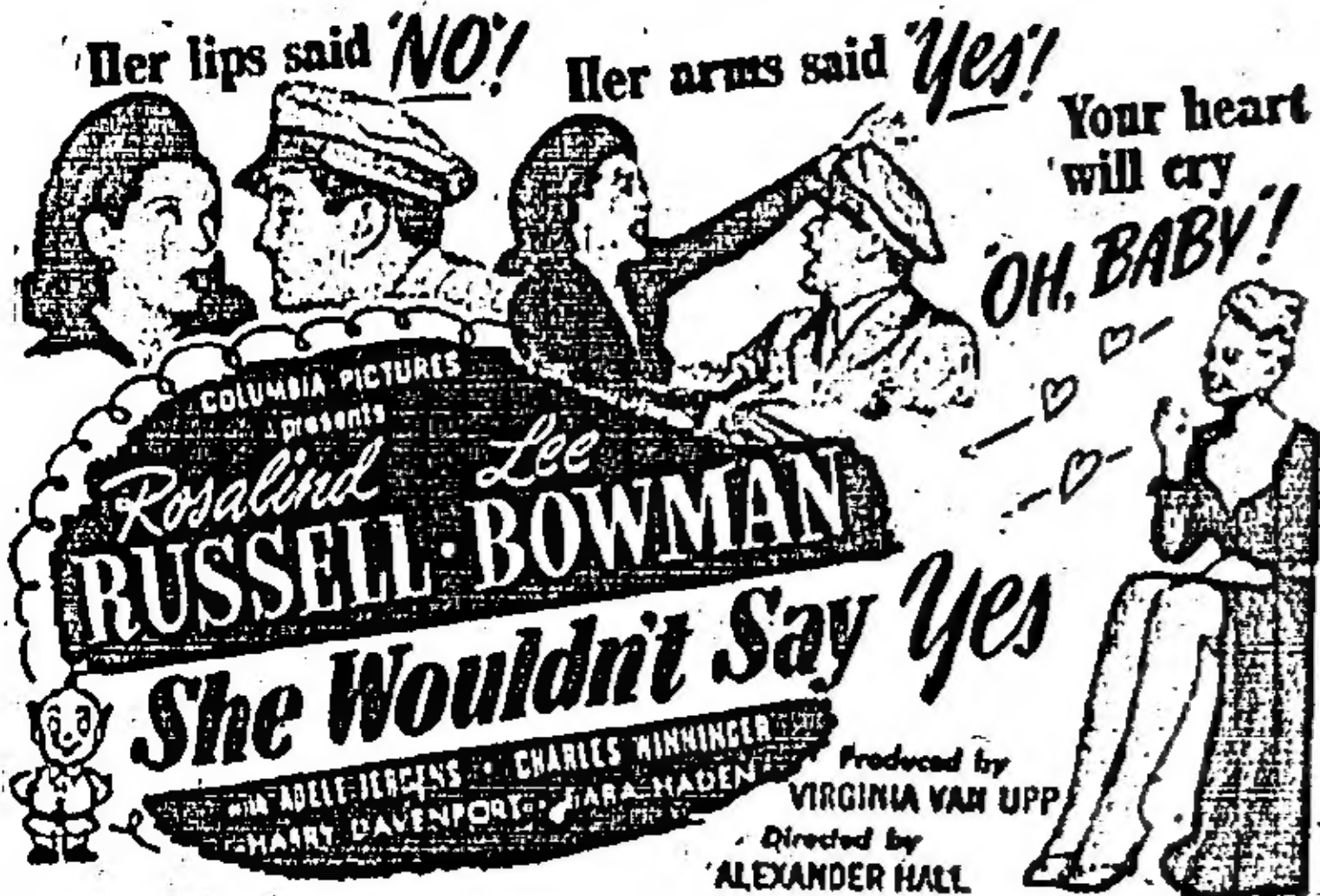
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JOHN LODER • ERICH STROHEIM
"UNDER SECRET ORDERS"



OLD LOW'S ALMANACK

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PROPHECIES FOR 1947

OUR RULERS

Who are they? What is their background? What are their qualifications?

by... PROFESSOR T. H. PEAR

Professor of Psychology in the
University of Manchester

FOR some time before the General Election of 1945 swept a new Government into power a small group in the Psychology Department of Manchester University had been interested in the rulers of our country—who they are and whence they came. Could their educational and social background be ascertained as a basis for work in social psychology?

Mark Twain's famous prisoner pondered a long time how to escape from his cell. And then a brilliant idea struck him. He opened the door and walked out. So, after much thought, our questions about the M.P.s ceased to trouble us. We just asked them.

But we also sent to officials of the House of Commons, judges, heads of Civil Service departments and parliamentary and metropolitan magistrates these queries, which it was hoped would seem pertinent. I believe only one wrote to say that they didn't.

The response was astonishingly good, with friendly "supplementaries" volunteering much valuable personal information.

Surprise to us

My co-operators were Mr Geoffrey Furness, of Blackpool; Mrs Nancy E. Robertson, of Lowestoft; and Dr J. A. Waites, of Stubbins, Lancashire. From M.P.s alone we risked 840 snubs and got the surprise of our lives. The overall return of questionnaires from all sections of the House was 67 per cent.

What changes seem strikingly great? The make-up of the present House conforms more closely to that of the population than ever before. Moreover, there is a striking increase in members of all parties engaged solely in political work.

What changes seem strikingly small? So far as university influence goes, Oxford still dominates. Many M.P.s coming from public school or university are products of Eton and Oxford.

Many readers may ask: "What is the average M.P. like?" So far as our answers go, his age is 50 years three months—nine months younger than the average M.P. in the 1935 House.

Average M.P.s

The Labour M.P., in the main, comes from a working-class home, attended an elementary school, started work at just over 13 and continued his education mainly at evening classes. He has been concerned in local government and is probably making politics a full-time job.

The Conservative M.P., in the main, comes from the middle or professional classes, and went to a private or public school. If a university graduate he has probably been either to Oxford or to Cambridge. He has been less concerned with local government and is younger than the average Labour M.P.

Would you have expected 30 per cent. of the present House to be ex-public school boys? A fifth of the Labour M.P.s and half of the "other parties" (Liberal, Independent, etc.) went to public schools.

Eton is most heavily represented for both Conservative and Labour. Harrow is a good second and Winchester third.

At universities

Universities? In our sample, just over half the M.P.s attended universities, 40 per cent. of Labour and 60 per cent. Conservatives. For every M.P. attending London University five went to one of the two ancient universities. Members who went to British universities other than these are mostly Labour.

The M.P.s who went to evening classes usually studied subjects related to their occupation—book-keeping, economics, history and social studies.

A spectacular fact is that only a small number had specific training in the physical sciences. In our sample—excluding seven medical men—only 14 have degrees in the physical sciences.

Their first employment? Thirty per cent. of our largest group were apprenticed to the professions, about 16 per cent. saw service with the Fighting Forces.

The next important category is transport. About one-tenth began work in dead-end transport jobs, as messenger boys, lift attendants, etc.

Continuing our study we find that the majority are full-time politicians, others are in business as owners or directors of companies, then come lawyers, then black-coated workers and journalists, then teachers.

What numbers of members have direct business interests? One-eighth of the entire House. In some Houses of the not very distant past the number was as high as one-half.

Young Tories

Figures can have a sobering effect upon simple imaginations. I wonder if you once had a mental picture of the Tory as crusty and old. Is it now one of a young man, almost crustless? The change is not so great, but is striking nevertheless.

Did you believe that after the bloodless revolution of 1945 Eton and Oxford could not be still heavily represented in the House? They are. Relatively few members of this or any preceding House have had

specific training for (as distinct from experience in) government, though for a long time Britain has had university institutions which give such training.

You may answer "Of course they haven't; it would be a bad thing if they had been specifically trained, we want general experience." Still, perhaps that is too easy an answer in this space-shrunken planet.

Moreover, M.P.s experience, we found, had often been confined to local government. Is this enough if Britain hopes to get on with other nations?

Other jobs

Though M.P.s still have occupational and business interests, there have been great changes. These may affect the administration of both domestic and foreign affairs.

Wouldn't it be good if many more M.P.s could travel abroad, learning by personal experience and sympathy how people in many other countries look at their problems, which usually turn out to be ours?

One finding—already mentioned—may give rise to discussion: Only a tiny handful of M.P.s have had training in the physical sciences, and that may be out of date.

A serious American article asserts that a person of rather more than average intelligence must concentrate for six hours on the fundamentals of atomic problems in order to understand them sufficiently to be able to pass them along to somebody else.

Need of physics

It might take a lot less than six hours, the scientists who ascertained this felt, if people only knew modern physics.

Few of our rulers—or rulers in any other country—have had such training, yet modern administrators have to consider and to do something about the problems of atomic power, and that soon.

The belief that there are two entirely different types of mind, the political and the scientific—as there are two kinds of human beings, male and female—is widespread. Psychologists doubt its validity.

Man is not born—or even developed—with exclusively different

types of mind. Plenty of scientists in the past, from Leonardo da Vinci onwards, have been administrators and some courtiers. Neither politician nor scientist is the better for ignorance of the other's subject.

The usual opinion, that the politician should pick the right experts in science and then trust their judgment, assumes that he is good at picking (even his friends would not always admit this) and that his selection will be free from considerations of party politics.

Yet since Hiroshima many scientists are increasingly reluctant to serve up their facts on a platter, to be used by their betters. Some are not always sure who, in this context, are their betters.

Whether the scientists will (writing as an Englishman I distinguish "will" from "shall") remain politically neutral is impossible to prophesy. But it seems reasonable to hold that in all countries more politicians should know more science.

As a leading English scientist recently said, modern wars cannot be won on gusts of emotion. And these also will be ineffective in the era of atomic energy which, we hope, will be one of peace.

Though the unique contribution of history is perspective, wrong data can give false perspectives. The modern historian can obtain social facts in ways which were not available to his predecessors.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

Of all the thousands of long-winded organisations which are the substitute today for the use of reason (and therefore, all the rage), one of my favourites is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Dr. Huxley, who suggested that it might be a good thing for such a body to make sure that it had a working philosophy, was recently rebuffed by a leader writer in these words: "It might prove fatal if the consideration of concrete problems were to be subordinated at this stage to philosophical discussion."

"Educate 'em all," said Wallace, "humble teacher." "Everything," said Wallace, with a broad sweep of the hand, "and get it done quickly."

Cleaner pictures

DEAR Sir,
Nobody can have anything but praise for the cleaning away of the rather ugly left foot in Van Zelt's "Burgomaster of Breda." What is questionable, however, is the apparent addition by some other hand, now revealed by the cleaning, of a steeply crowned Albanian hat set askew. This has led one critic to as-

Taruc said, "Once the land problem is solved, peace will return to our blood-soaked fields."

He declared that Roxas' administration promised a "five programme" of land reform approved by every peasant, but had failed to carry it out.

Taruc has been a fugitive since the end of August, 1946, when a wave of violence ended an uneasy truce between the Hukos and the Government.

He took to the field, fearing assassination, and since then has been repeatedly reported as cornered, but he said he had never been so much as scratched in five months of skirmishes.

"This is a rough life we lead," he observed, "but the country air has restored me to health after an illness I had when I lived in the cities." Expressing confidence that his cause would be successful, Taruc said he hoped to see the Central Luzon revolt spread throughout the Philippines. He branded as "lies" reports in the Manila press that he had received either Russian or Chinese aid.

Taruc declared his group was a "native nationalist organisation," with no foreign ties, and it hoped to attain its ends by negotiation while resisting to the death any attempt to put it down by force.

I met Taruc in tiny village among the terraced ricefields on the western edge of the Sierra Madre mountains.

Only a few miles from us on a concrete highway, Filipino Military Police in armoured cars and light tanks patrol night and day. Taruc keeps on the move.

He had just returned, he said, from a 200-mile inspection trip afoot through four provinces—swarming with Government troops.

(Continued on Page 3)

sert that the entire upper half of the picture is by Groningen. My own theory is that the cleaner, in a moment of irrelevant gaiety, added this but himself, much as a moustache was added to the Mona Lisa in 1923.

Yrs. faithfully,
Zubub of Marshrut.

Sorry they were troubled

THE first couple to be divorced by a long-distance telephone were a little uncertain. The lady said: "I think it was someone of the same name as my husband that I was divorced from, but I couldn't make them hear me the other end." The gentleman said: "I think they got the name of the girl I am going to marry instead of my wife's name. Legally, I suppose it's all right, but I think I got divorced from the wrong one."

Hjalmar Nostril

I AM glad to hear that there is to be a revival of Hjalmar Nostril's best play, "Barriers Against Being." Who that saw it well ever forget the scene in the anteroom of the Public Baths, where Dr. Nothing tells Christina Snorner that he has found a horse in the wheel-room—and does not know that Roligt is listening behind a lamp-wick trimming machine. Shortly, I may give a scene or two from this play.

NANCY Too Much Competition



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless

take
Elliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Here's News for men and women!

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—There are quite a few girls at the place where I work who have dandruff, as I have. Can you suggest a way to get rid of it?"—B. M.

As you stated in your letter, there are lots of dandruff from the factory. That's one cause of the scalp condition which you call "dandruff." First, use every precaution—cover your hair with a dustproof cap. Dust settles on the scalp and dries it. So brush your hair vigorously every night and every morning, even though you wear the cap at work. Massage the scalp with white ointment and shampoo your hair every week.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Why is it that so many young girls have double chins? Is there any way that they can get rid of this?"—R. M.

Young girls do not have double chins unless they are so fat that they look like "butter balls!" But bad posture will cause a double chin effect because of the forward-hanging head. The practice of "standing tall," deep breathing and remembering—heads up!—will give a nice line to the head and the body.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My mother is 41 years old. Is she too old to wear very high heels? I don't think that she should."—MARGE.

No, Marge, your mother isn't "old," but she has reached the age where

she can wear high heels or low heels just as she pleases without the advice or consent of a teen age daughter!

"Dear Lois Leeds—My husband is 40 and completely bald. He is very sensitive. He is a minister and must appear so often without a hat. He is getting a complex. Is there anything to do about this?"—WORRIED WIFE.

Yes—talk sense to your husband and assure him that many well known men wear hair pieces. This is in no sense the old-fashioned toupee but is so cleverly made that few will know and he will regain his poise and confidence.

Teen-age frock



This girly pinafore-dress for "under-twenties" has shoulder straps, embroidered, Egyptian style and banded with Edwardian trim. The blouse has neck and sleeve trims tied with velvet ribbon.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Elegance becomes you! Take that extra Minute to add Glitter and Glamour to add up to a Lovely You! Brush your curls high and fasten them with a jeweled comb. Put brilliants at your ears and wear a Blazing Red lipstick!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You wouldn't buy anything for five years because prices were too high—now that they've started to come down, you're waiting for them to get lower!"

AND SO TO WORK



Nearly a hundred disabled ex-service men and women as well as civilians are staging their own Exhibition in London under the title "And So to Work." The disability from which a man or woman may be suffering may be due to war service, an accident, physical weakness, or serious illness. This exhibition shows what can be, and is being done to rehabilitate the victims of misfortunes. They are taught to perform useful work in a special retraining shop. Equipment is provided to suit the particular patient. At this exhibition, one may see draughtsmen, dressmakers, boot and shoe makers, typewriter mechanics, saddlers, diamond polishers, tailors, printers and various others. This picture shows two disabled ex-servicemen making artificial arms at the exhibition.

World's Biggest Wild Life Sanctuary

BY ROBERT FAHS

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

The King of England went calling on the king of beasts last week.

The daylong drive of the Royal family on Friday through South Africa's Kruger National Park—the world's greatest wild life sanctuary—was in reality a trip to a great natural zoo.

Lions are just one of the many kinds of animals that abound in this 9,000 square-mile game reserve in north-eastern Transvaal, bordering Portuguese East Africa. There are wildebeest, waterbuck, zebra, impala, warthog, kudu, eland, nyala, elephant, hippopotamus, giraffe, sable, roan, buffalo, steenbuck, duiker, tsessebe, bushbuck, reedbuck, klipspringer, monkeys, baboons, lions, leopards, cheetah, wild dogs, hyenas, jackals, civets, ostriches, vultures, toucans, secretary birds and crocodiles.

Because of the risk of malaria, heat and the conditions of roads at this time of the year, only the Pretorius Kop area is open to visitors, and the Royal visit was confined to that section, which contains a majority of the various types of animals. The park is 200 miles long and varies from 20 to 60 miles in width.

There is no accurate census of the animals in the reserve, but officials have estimated that there are at least 500 elephants, more than 1,000 hippos and over 2,000 each of giraffe and buffalo. There are 10 species of antelope, ranging from eland to the tiny red duiker.

Habits of Animals

Some 1,100 miles of automobile roads have been constructed in the park, and before the war there were nearly 40,000 visitors a year. Apart from the roads and 11 rest camps, civilisation has not yet been permitted to change the natural surroundings for the wild animals.

According to an official publication, "the governing ideal has been to try to show the public the habits and conduct of wild creatures under natural conditions. In fact, how their remote ancestors may be presumed to have behaved before man became a factor to be feared."

This objective has been achieved to an amazing degree, and the animals show none of the "badly instinctive" fear of man, and the majority now view passing motorists with calm unconcern.

It is no uncommon sight to see lions lying lazily by the road within a few feet of passing cars, not even raising their heads as traffic passes.

Motorists often have to slow down in order to allow a lion time to amble away from a sunny spot in the road.

The animals seem tame but they are not, and visitors are warned not to leave their cars. The park regulations prohibit leaving automobiles, and tourists must be in rest camp from half an hour after sunset until half an hour after sunrise.

Action At Night

At night the bush comes to life. Animals stalk their prey—nature's way of balancing the animal population of the park—and the roar of lions on their hunting expeditions

often awakens people sleeping in the camps.

Kruger Park was named in honour of Paul Kruger, President of the Boer's Transvaal Republic, and the reserve has preserved most of the wild life that is native to South Africa.

The sanctuary was first proclaimed in 1893 by President Kruger and called the Sabi Game Reserve, covering about 1,300 square miles. Just after the Boer War, the area was re-proclaimed in 1903 and extended to the Rhodesian border. About 5,000 square miles of the reserve were excised in 1923, and the remaining 5,000,000 acres were incorporated into the present park under the National Parks Act of 1926.

After 26 years of careful nursing of the animals, together with the complete fencing of the area from the outside world, officials decided the creatures had lost their old terror of human beings, and in 1920 the first visitors were permitted to enter the park.

Lush Hunting Ground

The area covered by the park was a lush hunting ground during the last 30 years of the last century. Game was being rapidly wiped out, as has happened throughout the rest of South Africa excepting in game reserves and a few isolated districts.

Probably the dwindling game was saved from complete annihilation by the presence of the tsetse fly, which communicates nagana, a form of sleeping sickness that is 100 per cent fatal to domestic animals but harmless to wild animals. Horses and ox-wagons could not be used to penetrate the infested zones, and the wild game survived by retreating into areas which were difficult for men to reach on foot.

To-day it is estimated that half a million head of game populate the park—and the number per square mile compares favourably with any known part of the African continent. About half the animal population consists of the high-leaping impala buck, on which the 400 to 800 lions prey to the tune of 20,000 a year.

Rupert & the New Pat—17



While Rupert and Bill are standing and wondering what to do next, there is a little chuckle behind them, and, swinging round, they see the black cat grinning at them from the fork of a tree. "So you thought I didn't know you were following me!" laughs the creature. "You did look funny wriggling up that slope. If there's anything you want to know about me, why not ask straight out?" "But I did ask you when you were on the gatepost," says Rupert indignantly, "and you wouldn't speak at all!" ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.



FACTORY SALE HITS SERVICES

A mysterious sale to a U.S. firm of a Canadian Government factory, which has a monopoly of a new flashless explosive, has shocked British Service chiefs.

The factory was built during the war at Welland, Ontario, to make pericite—a shell propellant which does not reveal the position of guns firing it.

Britain could not make pericite because great quantities of electricity are needed.

All the pericite used in action by the Royal Navy and the Army came from the Welland plant, run on power generated by Niagara Falls.

The Canadian Government decided to dismantle the plant at the end of the war, but the Ministry of Supply and the Admiralty promised orders big enough to keep the factory going.

The Canadians agreed to this, and the Navy went ahead with plans to replace cordite—the established propellant—with pericite.

Now the Government has been told that the entire Welland plant has been sold.

Maybe, Maybe

Comments by officials were:—

ADMIRALTY: "The deal puts us in a very awkward position. We do not know whether or not we shall be able to buy the pericite from the U.S."

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY: "Although the transfer of the plant to American ownership is complete, efforts are being made to get supplies."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT: "I am not allowed to say anything about the deal, but the Ministry of Supply has nothing to worry about."

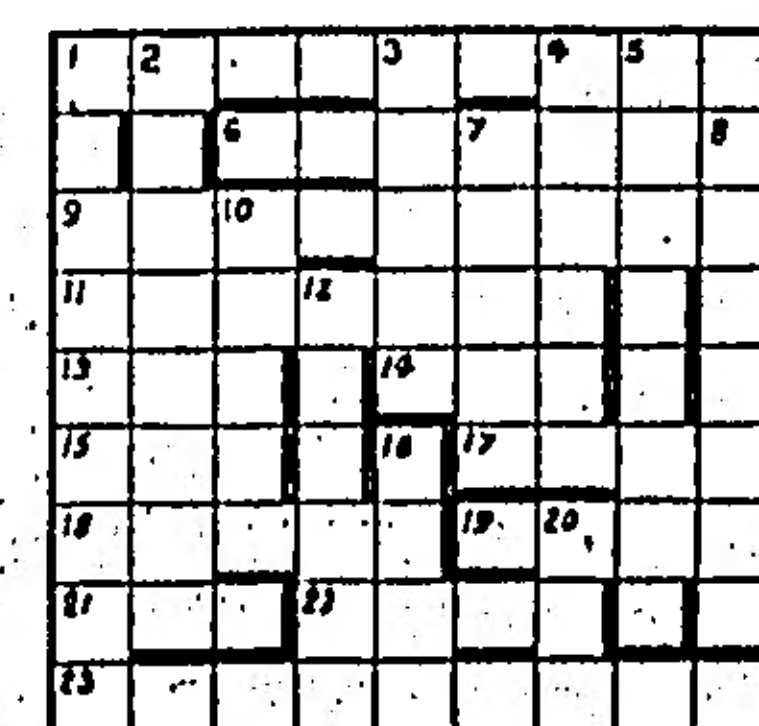
LEADER OF THE HUKBALAHAPS

(Continued from Page 2)

Taruc said he had "lightened discipline" on his journey and "purged" units of weaker members. He said he was leaving for Laguna Province, in Southern Luzon, to check on an "expeditionary force" which is trying to place that rich coconut-growing area under Hukbalahap control.

"One of these days, I'll see you in Manila," he said as we started our journey back toward Manila.

CROSSWORD



Across
1. Who is Officer who registers arrivals, couplings and departures. (9)
2. Usually done by hand, but it may be by type. (7)
3. Sober. (6)
4. It could be a lean year. (7)
5. He's the boy to hit lightly. (3)
6. Consumed in heated rooms. (5)
7. When a string provides. (4)
8. This was a famous effort. (6)
9. Fact. (4)
10. Seen at the end of the mare. (3)
11. Write soon (anagram). (4)
12. Drink? (4)
Down
1. City character? (9)
2. Leave put to go up by it. (8)
3. A bear that has been laid on. (6)
4. Famous Venetian bridge. (6)
5. A cure. (8)
6. But your foot down. (5)
7. Fact. (4)
8. Tamed for a change. (6)
9. Used by animals in combat and defence. (4)
10. She is the panther. (8)
11. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. (9)
12. A man in the dock. (8)
13. A man in the dock. (8)
14. A man in the dock. (8)
15. A man in the dock. (8)
16. A man in the dock. (8)
17. A man in the dock. (8)
18. A man in the dock. (8)
19. A man in the dock. (8)
20. A man in the dock. (8)

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

NOTE SPECIAL TIMES
ALHAMBRA: 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
CENTRAL: 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



PRODUCED BY HAL B. WALLIS
JOHN GARFIELD: BOB HOPE: HARRY CAREY: GEORGE TOWNES: ARTHUR KENNEDY: JAR BROWN: JOHN RIDGELY: SCREENPLAY: DUDLEY NICHOLS
HOWARD HAWKS
DIRECTOR

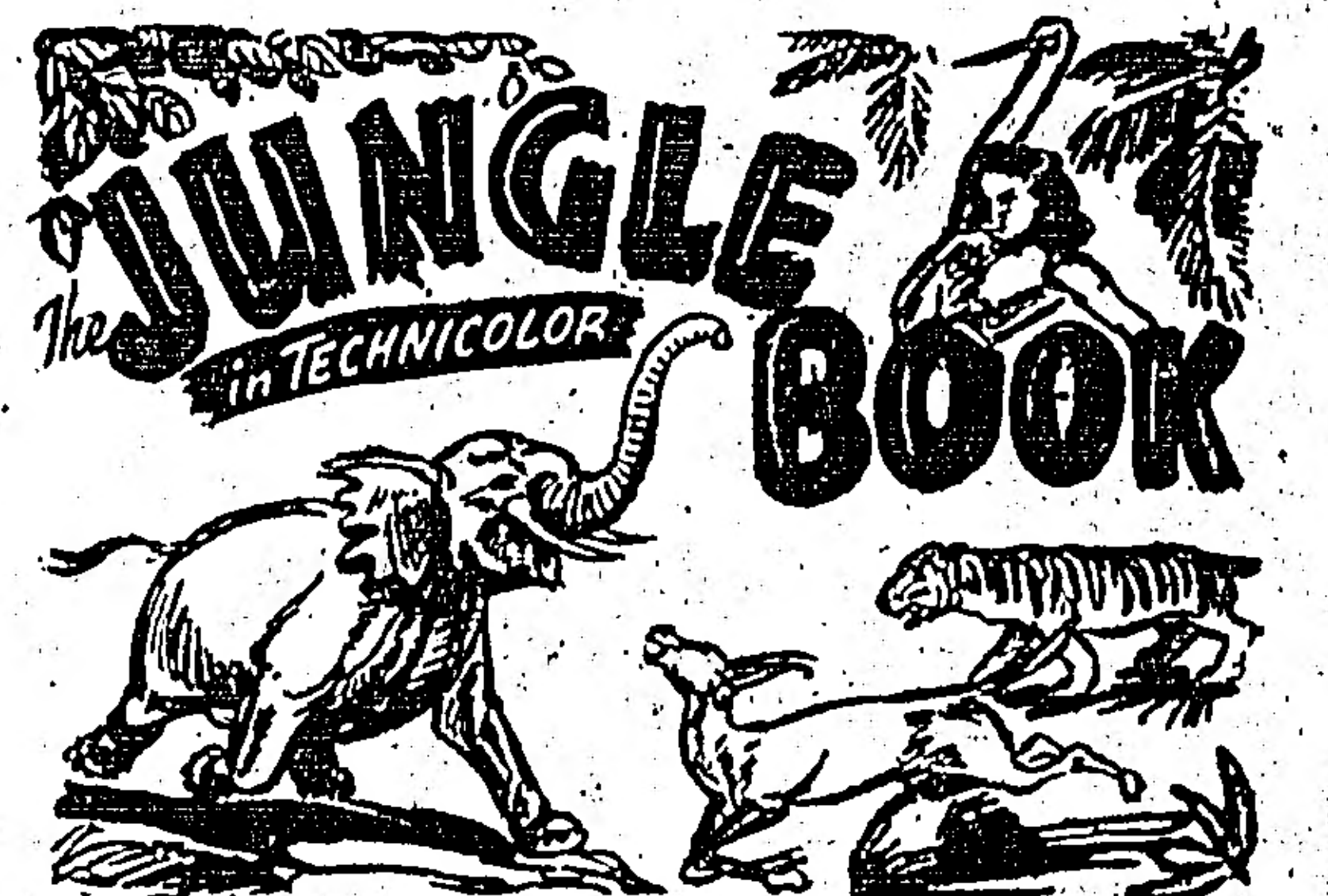
NEXT CHANGE! "SOUTH OF TAHITI" MARIA MONTEZ in

SHOWING TO-DAY QUEEN'S At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



What makes them so Glorious! —is what makes this so Great!
THE DOLLY SISTERS
Starring BETTY GRABLE and JOHN PAYNE
JUNE HAVER
NEXT CHANGE
Charles LAUGHTON in The Private Life of HENRY VIII

ORIENTAL
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.
THRILLS BEYOND WORDS CAN EXPRESS!



COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"

SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
M-G-M'S GREAT-MUSICAL SENSATION!
Red SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL
in "SHIP AHOY"
with Bert LAHR • Virginia O'BRIEN

Next Change: "THEIRS IS THE GLORY"

NO GUN—SO HE WON GM
Major Gordon Baggs mounted his motor-cycle and rode out, unarmed, into the shimmering heat of the Egyptian desert on a June morning last year.
Through his sun-glasses he saw the armed African infantryman, for whom he was searching.
With only 100 yards of burning sand between them, the African took aim with his rifle.
At ten yards the African fired and hit Major Baggs in the arm.
Disarmed Him
Despite his wound, the major jumped from his machine, closed with the African and disarmed him.
So ended the incident which began the night before when the African went berserk, fired at two other African soldiers and ran into the desert.
Recently the "London Gazette" announced the award of the George Medal to Major Baggs, whose home is at Bristol. "This display of moral and physical courage has had a wonderful effect on his company," says the citation.

Indian Offer To Join Commonwealth Reported

London, Mar. 31. The Sunday newspaper, The People, said today that Indian Congress Party leaders have offered to take India into the British Commonwealth for a trial period, if an independent government is established immediately with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its leader.

The People said the offer was submitted to Prime Minister Attlee, and is being considered by the Cabinet. Viceroy Mountbatten is also understood to have been informed of the offer.

Nehru is said to have guaranteed that he can reach an agreement with Mohamed Ali Jinnah, head of the Moslem League.

The India Office in London said it had no knowledge of any such offer being made.

In another dispatch, The People said the United States was opening diplomatic relations with Nepal, the mountainous kingdom in northern India that produces the famous Gurkha fighting men.

The People said President Truman wants to make sure, when India is free, that the Gurkhas do not look too much towards the Kremlin.—United Press.

GERMANS IN COLOGNE PLAN HUNGER MARCH

BY ERIC BOURNE
(Reuter's Special Correspondent)

Dusseldorf, Mar. 30. Prominent British and German spokesmen said to-night that the Germans themselves were partly to blame for the food crisis from which the Ruhr industrial belt has not yet emerged.

Doctor Kurt Schumacher, leader of the German Social Democratic Party, told an Oberhausen election audience: "The British are not alone to blame—Germans must accept some responsibility."

Mr William Asbury, Regional Commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia, told Reuter that the worst effect could have been minimised if the Germans had applied "a little more intelligence" in the allocation of coal supplies.

The Ruhr was quiet to-day, and "favourable progress" was officially reported in the current programme to move 6,000 tons of grain a day from Hamburg to the Ruhr.

Senior British officials said there had been no general breakdown but a temporary local failure of distribution.

There has been no rioting during the week's demonstrations in which more than 250,000 Germans have taken part, and the only disorderly incidents are attributed by British and German sources to hoodlums of a type who attach themselves to any crowd.

The Left Wing parties did not inspire the demonstrations but exercised a wise moderating influence, while the trade unions provided "the safety valve," according to Doctor Rudolf Amelunc, Minister Resident in North-Rhine-Westphalia.

It is expected, however, that there will be a big demonstration in Cologne, the great Rhineland city that suffered some of the Royal Air Force's heaviest wartime bombing.

Details of the demonstration were not known last night nor was it known if it was to be accompanied by strikes as in the other British zone cities. Informed German sources, however, said it was expected to be peaceful.

The Dortmund miners, who struck work simultaneously with the hunger demonstration in the city on Saturday, were back at work yesterday and the whole Ruhr area was reported quiet.

No Action To Be Taken

Dusseldorf, Mar. 30. A senior British official said last night that no action would be taken against peaceful German demonstrations because protest meetings were considered "a good safety valve" to allow the Germans to let off steam.

The official said that attitude would not prevail if violence broke out, but none was expected.—United Press.

Collapse Feared In Bavaria

London, Mar. 30. Doctor Joseph Brüning, Minister of Food and Agriculture, told German officials in Nuremberg to-day that the food shortage in Bavaria was so acute he feared a collapse of the rationing system, the American Forces Network radio said to-night.

He doubted whether the bread ration could be maintained unless grain imports arrived soon and he predicted a further cut in fats.

Bavarian health officials reported that though the German health situation was not critical the inadequate diet had reduced the working capacity of Bavarians to 40 percent of normal.

German doctors in Frankfurt Health Department said that most of the city's German population die 40 percent more than their legal rations. They added: "The German needs black market food to avoid severe hunger."—Reuter.

GOLD BARS SEIZURE

Milan, Mar. 30. Italian customs officials at the Italo-Swiss frontier post of Isola copified 38 kilograms of gold ingots from a car driven by a man holding a Swiss passport who tried to cross the border of England. They added: "The car was loaded with gold bars."—Reuter.

Russian Shipping

Moscow, Mar. 30. The Soviet Ministry of Merchant Shipping has approved a plan to develop Russian merchant shipping this year.

The Black Sea and Baltic ports and a number of important shipyards are to be restored and developed and larger freight tonnage handled.—Reuter.

HIMMLER'S DOCTOR REVEALS HITLER'S MEDICAL RECORD

London, Mar. 30. Dr Felix Kirsten, Finnish psychotherapist and Heinrich Himmler's wartime medical adviser, said to-day that Adolf Hitler's official medical history showed that the Fuehrer was sexually impotent but derived sexual satisfaction from making speeches before big crowds.

Kirsten wrote in the Sunday Express that Himmler showed him Hitler's 26-page medical history during the war. Kirsten said categorically that Hitler was not homosexual.

He said Himmler told him Hitler's friendship with Eva Braun was "simply platonic." "Eva Braun, said Himmler, was a pathetic creature, sexually starved," Kirsten wrote. "Himmler also disclosed Hitler had an unreasoning hatred of horses. He wanted to have every horse he saw shot."

Kirsten said the medical report showed that Hitler early in 1942 was diagnosed as suffering from progressive paralysis. "For months Hitler had been able to work, thanks to hypodermic injections given him daily; injections apparently of almost everything and anything save morphine, which he held in horror."

Kirsten said Himmler, in Rome in 1942, told him of plans to erect a tomb to hold Hitler's body after he died. "It will cost millions and will stand on the Koenigsplatz in Berlin, 400 yards by 1,600 yards. In a vaulted cellar will be the tomb, larger and more splendid than anything the Pharaohs ever conceived."

"Hitler's body will rest in a gold coffin set with precious stones. There will be great halls which will house 200,000 to 300,000 people. There will be a Hall of Fame containing the busts of all Hitler's faithful collaborators."—United Press.

NEW ATTACK ON FLIGHT RECORD

New York, Mar. 30. It was announced to-day that a converted Douglas attack bomber will attempt to break Howard Hughes' round the world speed record of 91 hours and eight minutes next week.

Milton Reynolds, Chicago businessman, is sponsoring the attempt which is scheduled to begin at LaGuardia Field, New York, at noon on Saturday.

The dash is estimated to cover 10,000 miles. The pilot, Captain William Odom, expects an average flight speed of close to 350 miles per hour, which would cut Hughes' record by at least one-third.—United Press.

Britain To Buy From Russia

London, Mar. 30. James Harold Wilson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, will leave soon for Moscow in an effort to buy timber, cotton, jute, foodstuffs and oil cake to bolster the nation's food reconstruction supplies. It was announced to-day.

"We hope especially to get timber" a Foreign Office spokesman said, "although Russia's post-war programme of reconstruction means that we shall probably not get nearly as much as we require."

An informed source said that the Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, discussed trade possibilities with Generalissimo Josef Stalin in recent talks in Moscow.—Associated Press.

FREDDIE MILLS LEAVES

London, Mar. 30. Freddie Mills, British light-heavyweight boxing champion, left London to-day by plane for Johannesburg, where he will fight Johnny Ralph on April 14.

He plans to return soon afterwards for a proposed match with Lloyd Marshall of America in London.—Associated Press.

PILFERAGE OF ARMY SURPLUS GOODS IS BIG MANILA RACKET

Manila, Mar. 30. For the first time since war's end more than 18 months ago, the United States Army and the Philippine Government are taking forceful co-ordinated action to halt the huge losses at the United States Army supply depots in the Philippines at the hands of well-organised gangs of pilferers and black marketers.

The staggering losses, which high ranking officers themselves describe as "unbelievable," have been sustained with the connivance and sometimes under active direction of American officers and enlisted men and former servicemen working as civilians inside the bases.

Army trucks driven by Filipinos have been passed in and out of heavily guarded depots with false regulations for materials as their own business.

In the month of February of this year, losses were carrying off each week \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of heavy construction equipment and critically needed supplies from an engineering sub-base depot on the outskirts of Manila.

In the same month the huge army quartermaster depot at Quezon City suffered losses estimated at \$350,000 per week.

When an order was issued holding depot commanders responsible for losses, 27 Filipinos were killed by security guards in a single week, 14 of them in a single night of blazing guns.

Last November, the quartermaster depot at the mouth of the Pasig River, on Manila's waterfront, lost between 200,000 and 350,000 pounds of prime beef for army mess tables which were disposed of on the black market at fancy prices.

One-third stolen. Port security officers reported that as high as one-third of their incoming shipments are stolen. The Army installation on Engineer Island has been robbed of property conservatively estimated at more than \$1,000,000 by the operations of one ring alone.

The Pacific air material area with air force supplies has lost \$10,000,000 in materials.

Army security officers and investigators who made these facts known describe the situation as "a sickening mess."

In the frank opinion of one high ranking colonel who refused to be identified, "this should and would come out on the floor of Congress in the near future."

The American taxpayer and the hard-pressed Philippine Republic are taking these losses on the chin.

As one indication of what the Philippine Government has suffered, with knowledge if not direct involvement, is the downward revision of the value of surplus property which the United States is turning over to the established Republic.

The property, with a book value of \$223,000,000 18 months ago, is now estimated to be worth \$100,000,000.—Associated Press.

U.S. Munich Broadcasts Sabotaged

Washington, Mar. 30. Somebody "sabotaged" the American short wave transmitters in Munich with the result that the "Voice of America" broadcasts designed for Russia were beamed to South America instead of Moscow.

In disclosing this mishap, Assistant Secretary of State William Benton to-day said the sabotage has been corrected and quoted an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow on March 28 saying that the "Voice of America" broadcasts "sounded into Moscow to-night as loud as Moscow Radio, clear with no interference."

Benton said a switching gear on one of the Munich station's antennae had been sabotaged by someone who broke open the doors of the switch house and reversed the switch of the antennae. The damage was corrected on March 25, he said.—Associated Press.

FR. FLANAGAN TO ADVISE JAPANESE

Boys' Town, Nebraska, Mar. 30. Fr. Edward J. Flanagan, founder-director of Boys' Town, will leave for Japan next week to give professional advice to the Japanese Government on the child welfare programme.

The famous priest will go as a representative of the War Department at the invitation of Secretary of War Robert H. Patterson. General MacArthur requested Fr Flanagan's services to act as consultant in child welfare institutional care and training. He will spend 60 days in Japan.

"I am happy to co-operate with the War Department in this programme, and consider it an honour and privilege to work with and under the direction of General MacArthur and his wife in a far-sighted programme of rehabilitation of a defeated nation. I earnestly hope my visit to Japan may contribute in some measure towards rebuilding a nation which, through proper training and welfare of youth, will take its place among the peaceful, democratic peoples of the world," said Fr Flanagan.—United Press.

TOURING JAPAN

Tokyo, Mar. 30. The New Zealand Defence Minister Frederick Jones, and Chief of the General Staff, Major-General N. W. Weir, will join with General MacArthur when they arrive here tomorrow for a five-day stay.

After completing their tour of Japan they will leave for New Zealand on or about April 10.—Reuter.

Amazing Grafting Operation

Birmingham, Mar. 30. A young factory worker who had four fingers on his right hand cut off in a guillotine, had a hand grafted on to the right, making the hand useful again.

The Mayor of Birmingham said tonight that the grafting operation was performed by a skillful surgeon at Birmingham Accident Hospital, a rehabilitation centre, which carries out pioneer research work.—Reuter.

Ann Curtis Sets Swimming Mark

Oakland, Mar. 30. Ann Curtis of San Francisco swam the 220-yard freestyle over a 20-yard course in 2 min. 20.8 sec, bettering her own record for the event by half a second.

Both marks were set at the Oakland Swimming Championships. Officials indicated the new mark would be submitted to the Amateur Athletic Union, an official American record.—Associated Press.

Ernie Bevin Pays Price Of Fame

London, Mar. 30. The Sunday Chronicle reported from Moscow to-day that the telephone rang at 3 a.m. the other morning in the British Embassy.

The operator said the White House in Washington wished to speak to the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin. Mr Bevin was awakened and went to the telephone.

"Is that Mr Bevin?" asked the caller.

"Yes," came the reply. "Are you sure that is Mr Bevin in person?" "Yes."

"Thank you. I am sorry to have troubled you, but I have just won a US\$4,000 bet I would be able to phone you in Moscow."—United Press.

FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS NEAR ATHENS

Athens, Mar. 30. One hundred and twenty guerrillas were killed in the past two days in the Mont Vardousia area, north-west of Delphi and about 80 miles from Athens, the Greek news agency said to-night.

Fighting has been going on for days against a big guerrilla group, members of which on Wednesday night raided the hamlet of Delphi near the ruins of the temple where the Oracle was heard in the days of ancient Greece.

The Greek air force has been called to break up the guerrilla ranks, the Greek agency said.

Prisoners were brought in to Lamia, the nearest town of any size in the district.

Slav Organisation

In the Janitsa region of Macedonia, a mixed force of military and gendarmes attacked guerrilla positions in the village of Ambelios, throwing out the guerrillas, who left behind a body identified as that of Captain Novov, described as the leader of NOF bands in the mountainous Palkon region.

NOF is stated to be an autonomous Slav organisation. Two wounded guerrillas taken prisoner revealed details and plans of this body, the Greek agency said.

Meanwhile, it is learned here tonight that the Greek Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Constantinos Tsalikis, is in visit Salonika, the chief city of Macedonia, where he will deliver a speech next Sunday dealing with foreign affairs.—Reuter.

CARD FROM 'DEAD' SON TO MOTHER

An unsigned Christmas card, postmarked Elizabeth, New Jersey, and delivered to a Nottingham mother, has revived hope that her son, officially stated to have died in 1942 while a Japanese prisoner, is alive but suffering from loss of memory.

Mrs M. Sharpe, of Seaton-crescent, Aspley, is convinced the card is from her youngest son, Leonard, of the Leicestershire Regiment. He always wrote "England!" in two places on his envelopes—and the card was written in the same way.

She thinks it probable that he can only remember his address.

The envelope and a photograph of Leonard were sent to the Mayor of Elizabeth, and reports from America told of the police making a comb-out of the city, as they are checking hotels, boarding houses and homes with his photograph.

A soldier who had served with Leonard thinks he may have seen him alive in 1944. He is Mr Richard Brown, of Saville-street, Nottingham, who said: "At first I was certain I had seen Sharpe alive, after he was supposed to have died, but now I am not so certain."

In those days, working for the Japs on the Burma-Siam railway from four in the morning till 10 at night, it was difficult to remember anything clearly.

Captured, when Singapore fell, Leonard was officially stated to have died on March 23, 1942. He joined the Leicestershires 10 years ago when he was 18.

De Gaulle Returning To Politics

London, Mar. 31. General Charles de Gaulle emerged from six months of self-imposed political retirement to-day to tell a cheering crowd of 15,000 on an English Channel cliffside that only rigid internal unity could raise France to first rank among the nations.

Wearing the uniform of a brigadier general in which he became France's liberation idol, de Gaulle said: "The day is coming when France, rejecting quarrels and sterile inter-racial fights, will rise again."

Comparing present political divisions to the resistance unity, the general said: "Those members of the resistance who tried to twist their underground activities to their own ends when they should have been in behalf of national defence will not be tolerated."

Although de Gaulle made no mention of his own political ambitions, many observers considered to-day's speech as the opening gun in a campaign to return to political activity. A few shouts of "de Gaulle to power" were heard from the crowds which greeted him.

The British Ambassador, Mr Alfred Duff Cooper, Canadian Ambassador General George Vanier, and representatives of the American Embassy were present at the ceremony commemorating the first British commando raid on French soil on February 27, 1942.—United Press.

BIKINI AREA MAY REMAIN DEPOPULATED

New York, Mar. 30. The Bikini lagoon and its 20 islands may have to remain depopulated for decades until atom bomb radioactivity drops to safe limits.

This prediction was made in the periodical, Air Affairs, by Colonel Stafford Warren MD, who was chief of the medical and radiological safety of "Operation Crossroads" last summer.

Warren says if salt that fell from the under-water bomb had dropped on a city that city might have to remain deserted of inhabitants for years.

These are the first authoritative estimates of the long continued dangerous nature of radioactivity coming mainly from the under-water bomb.

Warren said: "If Bikini had been a vitally important harbour and the down wind area an important city, it would have had to be evacuated after the under-water tests and only personnel trained in safeguarding themselves from both external and internal hazards of radioactive contamination could have been permitted access to carry on the vital functions of a conflict."

For considerable time (years) only trained personnel will be able to occupy it, and the population cannot remain until it is certain that all insidious hazards have been eliminated.

The Bikini bomb test authorities have been told just how many square miles were dangerously contaminated by radioactive rain.—Associated Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 10 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Monday, March 31. Saigon, Hanoi, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Ceylon, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Kowloon, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Chungking, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Swatow, Foochow, (SEA), 2 p.m.

Kobe, Yokohama, (SEA), 2 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shantung, (SEA), 4 p.m. Canton, (Train), 4 p.m.

Manila, (AIR), 10 a.m. Shanghai, Peking, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Tientsin, (SEA), 4 p.m.

Swatow, Saigon, (SEA), noon. Tientsin, (SEA), 2 p.m. Amoy, Swatow, (SEA), 2 p.m.

Kobe, Yokohama, (SEA), 2 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shantung, (SEA), 4 p.m. Canton, (Train), 4 p.m.

Shanghai, (SEA), noon. Swatow, (SEA), 2 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shantung, (SEA), 4 p.m.

Canton, (Train), 4 p.m. Hanoi, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Saigon, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Calcutta, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Bombay, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Ceylon, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Delhi, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Kowloon, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Amoy, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Shanghai, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Peking, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Tientsin, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Chungking, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Swatow, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Foochow, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Canton, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Macao, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Tientsin, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Shanghai, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Peking, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Tientsin, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

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Chungking, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Swatow, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Foochow, (AIR), 3.30 p.m.

Canton, (AIR), 3.30 p.m. Macao, (AIR),